REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,852.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, H.P. Commander F. Cotton, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 28th June 1877.

The JAVA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June and on SATURDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th June 1877.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2040 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, R.N.R., on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Cochin, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Pamben, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

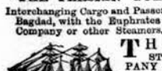
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd June 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without Wines
Suez	36	....	22		8	
Port Said	36	....	24		8	
Messina	50	....	34		14	
Naples	50	....	34		14	
Leghorn	50	....	34		14	
Genoa	52	....	35		14-10	
Marseilles	52	....	35		14-10	

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have first and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S.S. SPRINX, Steamer	2,220	250	——	on or about 25th June.
			do.	10th Aug.

These Steamers have good accomodation for a limited number of Passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.		Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	....	Rs. 160
To Port Said	,, 130	....	,, 0
To Suez	,, 280	....	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	....	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company,

J. L. STIPPERGER, Acting Agent.

28, Bombay Green 20th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL Hall, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 27th June, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,160 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain SHAW, about the 7th July, and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. BRAND, about the 11th August, and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, about the 29th August.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Hall Company's rail journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. ,, Naples	,, 600
Do. Naples	,, 470
Do. Genoa	,, 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Rennoldson	..29th June.
NIZAM	3725	450	A. E. Barlow	.... 6th July.
(s) DELTA	3429	500	J. D. Gaby	.....13th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	.....20th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Darracy	....27th do.
THIBET	2593	470	N. Stewart	..... 3rd Aug.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	....10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Hazelwood	17th do.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	F. S. Tomlin	....24th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	.....25th June, at 3 p.m.
HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. Haskell	.... 9th July, at 3 p.m.
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	.....23rd do.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	.... 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
AVOCA	1482	250	T. Alderton,	23rd June, at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman,	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2663	500	G. N. Hector,	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain R. HUTCHISON will sail about the 23rd June,

and will be followed by the

S. S. EUROPA, 2,277 Tons Register, 424 nominal, H.P. Captain J. HARRIS, about the 18th July, and by the

S. S. ITALIA, 2,245 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, Captain J. DONALDSON, about the 8th August, and by the

S. S. INDIA, 2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, Captain GEO. H. READ, about the 5th September.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, no 14, 1877.

TEA EMPORIUM, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co., Tea Merchants, Wholesale and Retail, have no connection with other so, called Tea Depôts in other localities, though they are established by such as were once connected with this Emporium as Assistants or otherwise.

TEA DEPOT—OPPOSITE THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account and risk of Abdoolally Goolamhoosen :

150 Tubs Steel ¼ in.
159 do. do. ⅜ in.

AUCTION SALE OF VEERAMGAUM COTTON.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, in the goods shed of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company at Colaba, on account and risk of the owner :—

A quantity of Veeramgaum cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1877.

MEHRJEF, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF STATIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd day of June 1877, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Company, will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 17 Marine Street Warehouse, Fort, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re Pestonjee Hormusjee Santoke, an Insolvent, the whole of the above stock-in-trade comprising :—Reams of coloured packing papers, French, foolscap note, letter and cartridge papers, printing papers, rolls of cotton and silk tapes, bundles of quills, blackleaf and steel pens, pencils and penholders, ribbins, glass inkstads, razor strops, shaving stones, mathamatical, drawing and engineering instruments, compass boxes, 2 cases of stockings, brass tola weights, also 19 bales of printing and other papers, glass door and wooden cupboards, wooden horses, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF First-rate Steam Gig Engine with Boiler and Unserviceable Tools and Plant at the Bombay Defences, Powder Works, Mazagon.

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of June, at 1 o'clock noon, MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, at the above Harbour Defences yard, the following small engine and boiler, viz. :- augurs, pick axes, crow bars, bolts boxes, stone carts, crane derrick, hammer, hoes, picks, quarry, planes poste, G. J. Shears, grindery, grinding stone, hone irons, hatchets, iron bills, hatchet, leather bags, iron bands, rattan baskets blocks, buckets, iron buoys, camp square eyes dead with chain plates, hinges, hoops, hooks, side lamps, Lewis's cars straps, iron tanks, wheel barrow, wheels, washers, and also office furniture.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1877.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BREACH-LOADING GUNS AND RIFLES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

6 valuable breach-loading single and double barrelled central fire guns and rifles by "Alexander Henry."

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, Turkey red yarn and white twist, glass and plateware, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

A light and strong four seated open carriage with serviceable sheabitten grey horse and harness.

A pair of handsome Bay Arab carriage horses with a set of English harness.

A pair of handsome and well spotted chittle black buck and doe.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Soundy's sympathetic grand square piano.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1877.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plate glass and porcelain wares, a sweet toned cottage pianoforte by A. and F. Pears, law and other books, plants, &c., at No. 5, Rampart Row, formerly in the occupation of the Bombay Club.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by public auction at 1 P. M., at the residence in Rampart Row, the household furniture, piano, &c., of the late Henry Gamble, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glasware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plate in Rampart Row, the household furniture, piano, &c., of the late Henry Gamble, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glasware, handsome dinner dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plate tea, butter or curry dishes, ice pitcher, cruet, liquor and sauce frames, fish-knife and fork, Mappin's cutlery and handsomely carved French polished furniture such as drawing-room, dining-room, pier, writing, sofa, wine, washing and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing-room easy priedue low and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, side-board, whatnot, chiffonier, teapoys, camp ot, clothes press, chest of drawers, screens, hat-stand dressing-glass, a sweet toned walnutwood cottage pianoforte by A. and F. Pears. Brussels carpets, flower vases, pictures, a double barrelled gun, real China jars, brass mounted single harness, law and other books, bath dispense and cook-room furniture and utensils, plants, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
7 cases White shirtings.
10 ,, ,, Mulls.
5 ,, T. Red Prints.
6 bales Grey Mapsollams.
50 Waterproof Suits.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEW BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, without reserve, an invoice of valuable new books, handsomely illustrated, just imported, comprising Art Journal, Bible pictures, Exshaks, Calcott, Foley, Mulready, Landseer and Etty's pictures, portrait painters, British landscapes, Stanfield Leslie, Maclick and Leslie and Maclises' pictures, Life on the Upper Thames, Scenery, Homes, Castles and Abbeys, Philip's pictures, Home Life in England, School of Sculpture and Art, Wilkie's pictures, Rambl s and Homes and Shrines of Artists, Book of Islands, Pictorial Geography, Staunton on Chess, Pioneers of Christian Faith, Empires and Cities of Asia, Table book, Through the Mist, Fine Art Annual Curiosties of London, Ports and Harbours, Illustrated Scotland, Ireland, Palestine, Canadian and Canada, Barclay's Dictionary, Barnes' Notes on Testament, Brown's Farriery, Buffon's Natural History, Bunnyn's Pilgrim Progress, Pictorial ditto, Burns and Byron's complete Works, Life of Christ, Fletcher's Devotions and Scriptur History, Hall's Ireland, Hume's History of Eng and, History of India, Russia and Scotland, Tallmison's Cyclopædia.

On view from THIS DAY, SATURDAY.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd June 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, a completely furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, for two months or more if required. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, just vacated by Captain Betts. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
No 28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES.

6	by 3½	by 2½
7½	by 4½	by 3
8½	by 5½	by 3½
10½	by 6½	by 4½
11½	by 7	by 5
13	by 7½	by 5½

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

HAVE long enjoyed the highest reputation on the whole of the American continent and the West Indies for their delightful armoa and flavour, as also for their efficacy as a stimulant in exciting the appetite. They were first introduced generally to the European public at the Great International Exhibition of 1862, where they obtained the award from the Jury of "Honourable Mention, for Goodness of Quality." In India they are highly esteemed for the properties remarked in America, and for their valuable sanative power in all diseases arising from weakness of the digestive organs.

Cash.

Pint Bottles bearing Dr. Siegert's signature of verification, each ..... Rs. 2 0

SOLE AGENTS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to purchasers of six dozen and upwards.

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND OTHERS.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS RAILWAY AND SURVEY STORES.

OAKES AND Co., under instructions from the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, 17th July 1877, commencing at 12 Noon, in the Yard attached to the General Stores, Royapooram, Madras, a large quantity of Serviceable Surplus Stores, consisting of Coopers' Adzes, Shell and Screw Augers, Felling and Wedge Axes, Sliding Bevils, Braces and Bits, Tower Bolts with Brass Knobs, Braces with Drills, Firmer, Mortice, Socket, Stone Cutting and Turning Chisels, Compasses, Mortice, Cutting and Marking Gauges, Firmer and Socket Gauges, Rail Grips or Slings, Quarrying, Keying and Cap Hammers, Mining Picks, Hooks and Staples, Brass Stop Hinges Iron Butts, Drawing Knives, Almirah and Box Locks, Brass Padlocks, Pivots Sash Iron or Window Hinges, Jounces, Trying, Skew Rabbit, Round, Bead and Plough Planes, Templates, Brass Rings, Pit and Hand Saws, Marine Spikes, Argand Chimney Glasses, White, Red and Crown Lenses, Foot Rules 1 foot 2 Fold, Tailors' Scissors, Quarrying Wedges, Emery Corn, Litharge, Rotten Stone, Burnt Terra de Sienna Reaper and Spike Nails, Fire Rakes, Dredging Shovels, Cast Iron Spout Heads, Bunting, Wash Squares, Anvils, Crowbars, Jumpers, Axles for Tipping Wagons, Pedestal, Wagon Wheels, Angle and Flat Iron, Hoop Iron, Round, Square, Blister and Cast Steel, Flat, Oval, &c., &c.

A quantity of Surveyors' Instruments, Stationery, &c., consisting of Letter Cases tin, Foolscap, Demy, Medium and Royal sizes, Roan Cases for Maps, Morocan's Leather Letter Cases with Patent Locks, Compasses proportional, Cloth Calico, Newman's Color Boxes, Color Cakes assorted, mounted Section Heads, Bunting, Wash Squares, Anvils, Crowbars, Jumpers, Axles for Tipping Wagons, Pedestal, Wagon Wheels, Angle and Flat Iron, Hoop Iron, Round, Square, Blister and Cast Steel, Flat, Oval, &c., &c.

A quantity of Surveyors' Instruments, Stationery, &c., consisting of Letter Cases tin, Foolscap, Demy, Medium and Royal sizes, Roan Cases for Maps, Morocan's Leather Letter Cases with Patent Locks, Compasses proportional, Cloth Calico, Newman's Color Boxes, Color Cakes assorted, mounted Section Heads, Bunting, Wash Squares, Anvils, Crowbars, Jumpers, Axles for Tipping Wagons, Pedestal, Wagon Wheels, Angle and Flat Iron, Hoop Iron, Round, Square, Blister and Cast Steel, Flat, Oval, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of WHITE BUNTING,

AND

A large assortment of Unservicable Stores of all descriptions.

*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

OAKES and Co., Auctioneers.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Madcap Violet, a Novel ; by W. Black	3 12
Edina, a Novel ; by Mrs. Henry Wood	3 12
The Life of J. M. W. Turner ; by W. Thornbury	4 12
The Hunterian Oration, delivered in the Presence of His R H. The Prince of Wales	3 4
A History of Caverly from Earliest Times, with Lessons for the Future	11 4
Huxley's American Addresses, with a Lecture on the Study of Biology	4 4
Purification of Water-Carried Sewage ; by H. Robinson and J. C. Melliss	3 12
Shakespeare Dictionary, 2 series, from Dogberry to Hamlet ; by F. Jacox	3 12
Lytton's (Lord R. L.) Fables in Song, 2 vols	3 12
Do. Lucile, and Wanderer, each	7 8
Comete's System of Positive Polity, vol. 1, containing General View and Introductory Principles ; vol. 2, Social Statistics ; vol. 3, Social Dynamics ; vol. 4, Theory of the Future of man	50 0
Hill's Student's Manual of Venereal Diseases	3 12
Kinghake's Invasion of Crimea, New Edn., vols. 1 to 4	15 0
Thin's Introduction to Practical Histology	3 4
Cheap Novels—Courtship, Bound to Win, Horrid Cr, in the Lap of Fortune, Not in Society, Our Detachment, Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry, 2 vol., Robin Gray, for Lack of Gold, The Three Chances, each	1 4
Shadows of the Past, Contemporary Biography, Illustrated with Photographs, vol. 1, cloth, Rs. 15-12 ; full-bound	7 8
Lecky's History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne, 2 vols	10 0
Men of Mark, Contemporary Biography, Illustrated with Photographs, vol. 1, cloth, Rs. 15-12 ; full-bound	3 12
Russia	25 0
Supernatural Religion, 3rd vol	8 12
Field's Chromotography, or Treatise on Colours and Pigments as used by Artists ; by T. W. Salter	13 4
Hamerton's Graphic : its aims and methods, comprising Fresco, Encaustic, Water-Glass, Mosaic, Oil Painting, with an appendix ; by W. C. Thomas	10 0
Claude Lorraine, reproduced in Autotype from selected Etchings ; by R. Earlom, after the original drawings ; by Claude Lorraine, in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire	26 4
Windsor and Newton's Handbooks on the Fine Arts, the art of Botanical Drawing, Art of Landscape Painting, Oil Colours, system of Water Colour Painting, Manual of Illumination, Art of Transparent Painting on Glass, Art of Marine Painting in Water Colours, Art of Flower Painting, Handbook for the Preservation of Pictures, Asiatic Anatomy of the Human Figure, Hints for Sketching in Water Colours, Art of Painting and Drawing in Coloured Crayons, Transparency Painting on Linen, Principles of Colouring in Painting, Art of Figure Drawing, Elements of Perspective, Principles of Form in Ornamental Art, Art of Landscape Painting in Water Colours, each	0 12
Barnard's Trees : a new work consisting of Trees from Nature, 30 Plates by 15, and Letter Press complete	26 4
Studies from the Great Masters : a very carefully selected series of Autotype prints, produced in Facsimile from drawings in chalk, pencil, &c., containing six studies	5 0
Text Book of Mineralogy, with an extended Treatise on Crystallography and Physical Mineralogy by E. S. Dana	15 12
Denon's Sanitary Engineering, a series of Lectures given before the School of Military Engineering at Catham, 1876	15 12
Pandurang Hari, or Memoirs of a Hindoo with an introductory Preface ; by Sir H. Bartle Frere	3 12
Womanhood : its Duties, Temptations, and Privileges, a book for Young Women ; by J. Shillito	2 4
Mesmirism, Spiritualism, &c., by W. B. Carpenter	3 4
Mahomed, Buddha, and Christ, four lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion ; by M. Dods	3 4
Strength and Determination of the Dimensions of Structures of Iron and Steel translated by A. J. DuBois, with an appendix, by R. H. Thurston	3 4
Malcolm ; by George MacDonald	3 12
Rose Turquand ; by Ellice Hopkins	3 12
Russia ; by D. Mackenzie Wallace, 2 vols	15 0
Clara Maynard, or the True Artist's Success ; by W. H. Kingston	2 4
Le Lunaji ; or the Discovery of India, an Epic Poem ; by W. J. Mickle	2 4
An Homeric Dictionary for use in Schools and Colleges, from the German of Dr. G. Autenrieth, translated by R. P. Keep	3 12
The Normans in Europe ; by Rev. A. H. Johnston	1 12
Allen's Physiological Æsthetics	5 12
DeQuincy's Life and Writings ; by H. A. Page, 2 vols	13 4
A Guide to Therapeutics ; by R. Farquharson	4 12
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor, New Edn., 1877	11 4
England's Policy in the East ; by D. H. DeWorms	3 4
Baker's Turkey in Europe	13 4
Freeman's Ottoman Power in Europe	4 12
Hints on Gardening in India ; by G. M. Woodrow, 2nd Edition enlarged and improved	1 8
Life with the Esquimaux ; by C. F. Hall, 2 vols., contains numerous Photographs	7 8
Illustrated London News—Special War Edition	1 12
Ferminger's Gardening in India, 2nd Edition	10 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—Clearance Sale of Surplus Stock previous to stock taking on the 30th. Samples on view at the Offices in Apollo Street.

MRS. EDWARDES, MIDWIFE AND MONTHLY NURSE, 59, Grant Road. Good references given.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

FRESH HAMS, JUST RECEIVED. PRICE TWELVE AND A HALF ANNAS per lb, CASH. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

LOST, a BLACK BITCH of Mr. Dossabhoy Hormusjee from Malabar Hill. Whoever brings the same to the owner will be rewarded.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can have BOARD and LODGING with a family at Grant Buildings. For particulars apply to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, by a MARRIED PERSON, a SITUATION to go to England with a Lady, or to take charge of child-en. Apply to "M.," care of this Office.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant canarrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash	Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do.	,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS, ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

ICE PAILS, GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

OAK ICE PAILS, MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS, From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
White India-Rubber Coats	13 8	or
White India-Rubber Leggings ..	4 8	20 the
White India-Rubber Caps	4 0	Suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough wear ..	15 0	or
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5 8	22-8 the
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	4 0	Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for boardship wear ..	16 8	or
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings..	5 8	24-8 the
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps ..	4 0	Suit.

INVERNESS CAPES.

White India-Rubber Capes	20 0	or
White India-Rubber Leggings	4 8	27 the
White India-Rubber Caps	4 0	Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Capes	25 0	or
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5 8	33 the
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	4 0	Suit.

Any of the above sold separately.

	Rs. a.
Drab fine Twilled Capes, the best article procurable ; warranted not to stick	30 0
American Leather Cloth (Black and Green), extra thickness, for Sepoys' and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers.	
Ladies' Galoshes .. per pair.	3 0
Gentlemen's Galoshes ,,	3 0

UMBRELLAS.

Cotton with Strong Steal Ribs	3 8 and 4 8
Alpaca do do ...	4 8 and 5 8
Silk, Black, Brown, and Green, Paragon Frames	7 0 to 20 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 22ND JUNE 1877.

FRENCH Rentes yesterday were still quoted at 105¼, but Consols had receded from 94⅜ to 94⅛. The late decline in the latter, Reuter explains as being due to a report that it is the intention of Government to ask Parliament for an additional credit towards increasing our armaments. There have, however, been so many apparently circumstantial reports respecting warlike preparations that this last will be received with caution.

The other most important item of telegraphic intelligence from Home to-day is that the House of Commons has agreed to a new Indian Loan of £5,000,000 of which £2,500,000 will be in Treasury Notes and £2,500,000 permanent debt. This amount is 1½ millions in excess of the sum named in the Financial Statement of the Government of India, and there is apparently no explanation of what the additional sum is required for. It is, of course, possible that while taking power from Parliament to borrow the increased amount, the loan will only be issued for the sum previously intimated as was the case in the Famine Loan of 1872; but takenin conjunction with the fact of the additional amount borrowed on this side from Native States, it is regarded by some people as a precautionary measure in view of possible calls on the resources of the country, arising from the present disturbed state of political affairs. On the other hand, making one-half of the loan in Treasury Bills by no means bears out this view, as the only object of such an arrangement must be the possibility of an improvement taking place in Exchange which will enable the Secretary of State to draw for the amount later on at a better rate than that now current. Whether such an improvement will take place it is most difficult to estimate, but in the meantime there is nothing to affect the market materially in the immediate future; and it is worthy of notice that Bar Silver is slightly easier in London, yesterday's quotation being 53¾d. per oz., or equivalent to about 1s. 8¼d. per rupee.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened quiet and closed with supplies freely offered, the sales being only estimated at 7,000 bales. Spot quotations are unchanged, with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Orleans, and the Manchester Piece Goods Market being at the same time quiet but steady, the position altogether must be taken as indicating considerable strength in the face of such reports as that mentioned above.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands on the spot and September shipment at 11½ cents. per lb.

Seeds in London yesterday were unchanged with the exception of a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, both on the spot and to arrive. Wheat is also unaltered. Coffee is strong, with an advance of 1s. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 6d. per cwt. in G. O. Native.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows a further improvement. The Reserve of Notes has increased by £1,2C0,000 and Bullion by £800,000, while Bills Discounted are less by £300,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 44 7-16 to 46 15-16 per cent., and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills has receded from 2½ to 2½ per cent.

The weekly quotations for Metals show no alteration, and Enfaced Rupee Paper is the same as last quoted.

Yesterday's P. & O. steamer from Southampton brings £170,000 in Silver for Bombay, and the recent decline in price, in the face of such a steady demand, cannot but be regarded as a sign of weakness.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been no quotable alteration in rates, but the market has been the turn easier, the Banks being more willing sellers than they were. In ready Bills there has been almost nothing done, but there has again been a considerable amount of demand Bank paper bought for delivery from October to January at Is. 8-11-16d. for the first month and Is. 8¾d. per rupee for later. The transactions have been chiefly from Bank to Bank, but houses have also taken a moderate amount, and notwithstanding the comparatively high rate, it has had little strengthening effect on the market. We quote now:—

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 8¾d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	Is. 8¾d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	Is. 8¾d. to 15-16d.	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ¼ per cent. premium; 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at previous prices and there has if anything, been more disposition to sell than buy. We still quote:—Fours, Rs. 98½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has, as a rule, been quiet, and Spinning and Weaving Companies are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share lower all round. Land and Press Companies are quiet but unchanged. Bank of Bombays are an exception to the general rule, the price having advanced to 43¾ per cent premium.

COTTON continues very quiet and prices may be quoted partially Re. 1 per candy lower all round. The state of the weather precludes shipping operations and the only business doing is for the local Mills.

LINSEED is quiet, at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt. WHEAT is dull and declining. White has receded to Rs. 36 and Red to Rs. 30½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are particularly quiet. Some small engagements have been made by steamer for Liverpool at £1-16 3, and by sailing ship the current quotation—which, however, is almost nominal—is £1-15 to £1-16-3 per ton.

PIECE GOODS show no movement of any kind The demand is most limited, but sellers continue firm in the hope of an improvement later on.

COALS are still extremely dull. Sales are reported of a steamer cargo of Londonderry West Hartley to arrive at Rs. 18½ and of 500 tons Cardiff ex-ship in harbour at Rs. 18 per ton alongside. Of Davison's West Hartley there are sellers at Rs. 18½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S STEAM SHIP COMMILLA, 549 tons, Commander R. Mackinlay, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and six deck passengers

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S.S. UMBALLA, 495 tons, Captain R. S. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Thatcher, boy and servant, Mr. T. M. Fligate, child, European maid and servant, and forty-four deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Umballa (s).....	Turner	Bussorah, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Sumatra (s).....	Anderson ...	Suez.
	Commilla (s).....	Mackinlay ...	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Egbert, for Liverpool.
Steamer Umballa, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Anoot Lyle, for Rangoon.
Ship Dunphaic Castle, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

une.			
18	Mahratta(s).....	James	Kyouk Phyoo, June 13.
	Her Majesty (s).....	Cornwell	Madras June 13.
	Bengal (s).....	Rowby	Narakel, June 10.
	Jane Porter	Hill	London, Mar 6.
	Royal Edward.....	Shaw	Cardiff, Mar 5.
	Maori	Peregrine	Newport, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

June.			
18	Madras(s).....	.....	.....
	Venice (s).....	.....	.....
	Baghdad (s).....	.....	.....
	Historian (s)	.....	.....
	Flamingo(s).....	.....	.....
	Thomas	.....	.....
	Hugard	.....	.....
	Carewitch	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Maharatta—Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Revd Deedes, Chaplain to the Bishop, Dr Stephens, Mr T Determes, Messrs Langlois, and Straw, Mr and Mrs Anderson.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—27 packages portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Strathleven s—1,020 bundles hoop iron, Assur Veerjee.
Guy Mannering s—1,743 cases spelter, Tooleesdass Khimjee; 500 bundles nail rod iron, Tyebally Essoofal y.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—375 bundles nail rod iron, Tyebally Essoofally.
Mirzapore s—25 drums linseed oil, 4 cases varnish and 5 kegs red lead, Acoujee Jewajee; 2 cases umbrellas, Jooma Sallay Mahamed.
Craigforth s—5 cases blacking, Abdoollay Dawoodkhan.
Pekin s—32 plates soft spelter, Tegal Canjee.
Trinacria s—41 kegs nails, Tyebally Abdoolally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx s—3 cases medicine, M H Madon and Co; 4 cases medicine and 25 kegs arsenic, Heerjee Mooljee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—25 cases brandy, C Bouvevialle and Co.
Australia s—85 cases claret, C Bouvevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marina s—4,000 cwts wheat, H Clarson and Co; 75 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 401 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Trinacaria s—133 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 183 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—1 box gold bars worth Rs 110,000, Morarjee Mooljee. Stockridge—15,100 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Laila—75 bales cotton, George Lockhar, and Co; 400 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 97 bales cotton, B I S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—(Rubatino), 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—(Rubattino), 4017¾ cwts rapeseed and 600 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 1696½ cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sphinx s—16 pots coolfa oil, 3 pots rosa oil and 1 pot sandalwood oil, Hoomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s—(Rubattino), 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Sphinx s—16 boxes silver coins value Rs 80,000, Husson Affendi.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mirzapore s—12 bales senna leaves and 2 cwts gum, D S Kemp and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

King Richard s—20 bales twist, Rustomjee Cursetjee.
Mirzapore s—2 boxes silver coins, value Rs 4,000, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 24 cwts sandal wood, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 25 cases sharkfins and 25 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 10 cases fishmaws and 54 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 51 bales cotton, and 25 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Jannahamed; 78 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 5 bales twist, S N Talatee; 17 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 12 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 7 bales cotton waste, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 1 box silver coins, value Rs 2,400, Wye Kee; 25 cwts cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co; 350 baskets onions, Husson Lalla; 150 baskets onions, Hussen Bahanee; 52 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 21 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 18 chests opium, Rahemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 19 chests opium, Hajee Essa Elias; 5 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 68 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 14 bundles E. teeth, M. C. Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—27 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 6 chests opium, Samurmull Shobhagmull.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 21st June 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·655
Temperature of the Air.....	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·2
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	·942
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	79·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	75·1
General Direction of wind.....W, WSW, S, SSW, NNW, N, S, SSE, SE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	193'
Fall of Rain	1·10
Total fall during month.....	24·82
" " year	25·58
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 22nd	0·10

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 16th June, 1877.

Open 1,268½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	92,621	0	0
Merchandize.....	4,85,945	0	0
Telegraph.....	854	0	0
Municipal Trains	460	0	0
Total Rs.....	5,79,880	0	0
Corresponding week last year open 1268½ Miles .....Total Rs.....	3,51,260	9	11
Increase	2,28,619	6	1

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 20.

Wilson, Vety Surgn, Madras 12th, Royal Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.

JUNE 22.

Thatcher, Lieut, Bombay 30th Regt N I, on duty, from Jacobabad.
Walker, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Assam,
Cunyngham, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Benares.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 21.

Hindle, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, to Madras.

JUNE 22.

Creagh, Col, Bombay 19th, Regt N I, to rejoin, to Sholapore.
Grant, Surgn, Bengal Medl Dept, to join, to Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	June 29 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 23 ...	8-0 A.M. ...	9-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 27 ...	1-0 P.M. ...	2-0 P.M.
China.....	" 25 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	No after packets.
Australia.....	" 23 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 29 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 29 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

		4 P.M.
Monday.....	June 25	Monday ..... July 9

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY, *VIA* ADEN.

Friday ..... July 29

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Via Singapore and Torres Straits.

Monday ..... July 9

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Postmaster General, the postage on letters from Goa to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, it increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Prepayment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotta, Nosebe and Majurga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday.....June 23 | Saturday.....Aug. 18
.....July 21 | .....Sept. 15

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until P.M. on the above dates.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 4-30 P.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal. For Poona, Kutnagherry, Southern Concan, &c., at 10 A.M., and Madras Presidency at 1-20 P.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4-30 A.M.; for the South-Eastern line as far as Poona at 5-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England during the rainy season is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 P.M. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage of As. 2, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder and on board till the hour of the steamer's departure (5 P.M.) at an additional fee of 4 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, above 1 and not exceeding of 2 tolahs 2 annas, on letters to the United Kingdom not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 5 annas, 1 ounce 10 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

McCALLUM—June 9th, at Ootacamund, the wife J. D. Kellie McCallum, (late Lieut. and Adjutant 79th Cameron Highlanders), of a daughter.
RASBOTHAM.—June 18th, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Dorning Rasbotham Esq, of a daughter.
SULLEN—June 10th, at Murree, the wife of Samuel Sullen, Esq., Officiating Inspecting Post Master, of a son.
WYATT—June 16th, at Edeyengoody, the wife of the Rev J. L. Wyatt, Missionary S. P. G., of a son.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—June 20th, at Purneakum, W. Sd. George Orlando, the son of W. T. Browne, aged 10 months and 26 days.
BOYCE—June 13th, at Mussoorie, Mrs. C. F. Boyce, widow of the late T. A. Boyce, Esq., aged 47 years.
JOHNSON.—June, 14th, at Guntur, R. H. Johnson, Agent Bank of Madras, aged 34.
MIDWINTER—May 27th, at Walta, of typhoid fever, Rev. E. Midwinter, L. M. S., aged 23 years.
MURRAY—June 12th, at Amlacbie, Naugong, Helen Louise, daughter of D. Keith Murray, aged 14 months.
PEARL—June 8th, on board the I. G. S. N. Co's Steamer Lucknow, John Pearl, Esq., of Windsor, sometime Manager of the Lahrah, Mothola, and Rajmai Tea Estates, Upper Assam.
THOMPSON—June 16th, at Gawapore, Maurice Ralph, the beloved infant son of Mr. W. Bancroft and Mrs. Thompson of Lucknow, aged 2 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

POLITICAL prospects are clouding over once more in England. We may conjecture that the British Cabinet is dissatisfied with the assurances conveyed by the Emperor of Russia through Count Schouvaloff, and has begun to perceive that England must not confine her attention to Egypt and the Suez Canal. Of course, Russia was delighted to seize the opportunity given her by the good Mr. Cross, and to say that she was quite satisfied with the programme of the English Ministry, and would bind herself by a solemn engagement not to meddle with Egypt or the Canal. How can she hold Egypt till she has a Mediterranean fleet, and how can she get such a fleet till she has acquired seaports in the Levant or the Egean? The conquest of Egypt is a work to be undertaken hereafter; the present war has for its object only the destruction of the Turkish power in Europe and Asia, and Russia will not apparently promise not in any circumstances, for the sake of achieving this purpose, to occupy Constantinople. So England thinks at last of increasing her armaments in view of being compelled to take part in the war she strove so long to prevent. The Government will, no doubt, get the money they want from Parliament, but not without much opposition.

THE Secretary of State for India has induced Parliament to grant him a loan for five millions, that is to say, for a million and a quarter more than was estimated for in the Indian Budget. As the expenditure on account of the Famine in the Bombay Presidency will probably be less by nearly half a million than was anticipated, and the Government has borrowed three quarters of a million more in India than Sir John Strachey said he should want, the surplus borrowed in England cannot be required for the ordinary services of the year, and it is, therefore, probable that the Government wishes to provide itself with funds so as to be ready for the contingency of a war of which a prominent feature must be the despatch of an Indian expedition to Bagdad or Suez.

ANYONE who wishes to get a clear conception of the topography of the seat of war in Asiatic Turkey will do well to read *A Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor, to Constantinople, in the years* 1808 *and* 1809, written by Mr. James Morier, Secretary of Embassy to the Court of Persia, and probably better known as the author of *Hajee Baba*. Mr. Morier's book includes an account of the voyage from Bombay to Bushire—as Sir Harford Jones's Embassy, to which he was attached, set out from this port—and the journey from Bushire to Teheran, whence he proceeded by way of Tabriz, Khoi, Bayazid, Erzeroum, Amasia, and Constantinople, to England, in company with the Persian Plenipotentiaries to the English Court. Travelling through Asiatic Turkey in the disguise of a Persian dress, in order to escape the inquiries and possible detention to which, had it been known that he was an Englishman, he would have been exposed, Mr. Morier was able to make at his leisure observations on the condition of the country and the people which he has faithfully recorded in his journal; and the book is rendered more interesting by a number of valuable engravings from sketches by Mr. Morier himself, and by three maps, corrected by Major Rennell, which are clearer and more carefully drawn than most of the showy modern maps, and which really supply at first hand the information freely borrowed by subsequent geographers. The map from Teheran to Erzeroum gives all the natural features of the country and each station along the caravan road; and it will be of interest, at the present moment, to transcribe a portion of Mr. Morier's notes of the route from Bayazid to Erzeroum, as he made the journey in the month of June, and as the unchangeableness of life in Turkey is a guarantee that the roads and the people are not altered much from their condition seventy years ago.

The Persian Embassy crossed the frontier on the 8th of June, and stopped near Bayazid, which the Turkish Governor would not allow them to enter, and which, says Mr. Morier, is situated close at the foot of Mount Ararat and is peopled principally by Armenians. "On a "hill about it is a castle, which by its defenders "is said to be strong; they are very jealous "however of the curiosity of a Persian." About an hour before sunset, the party resumed their march to take up their quarters for the night on the bank of a little running stream; "the rich pastures, through "which the waters flowed, refreshed our "cattle, but we ourselves were compelled to "pass the night in the open field with a heavy "dew falling, yet, thank God, with a fine clear "sky." The next day, June 9, "we travelled an "hour and a half, in one of the clearest and "most beautiful mornings that the heavens ever "produced; and, passing on our left the two "villages of Dizzeh and Kizil Dizzeh, we came "to an opening of a small plain covered with "the black tents and cattle of the Elauts. Here "also we had a view of Mount Ararat; the "clouds no longer rested on its summit but "circled round it below. We went to the "largest tent in the plain, and there enjoyed "an opportunity of learning that the hospitality "of these people is not exaggerated. As soon "as it was announced at the tent that strangers "were coming, everything was in motion: "some carried our horses to the best pastures, "others spread carpets for us, one was despatched to the flock to bring a fat lamb, the "women immediately made preparation for "cooking, and we had not sat long before two "large dishes of stewed lamb, with several "basins of *yaourt*, were placed before us. The "senior of the tribe, an old man (by his own "account indeed more than 85 years of "age), dressed in his best clothes, came out "to us, and welcomed us to his tent with "such kindness, yet with such respect, that "his sincerity could not be mistaken. He was "still full of activity and fire, although he had "lost all his teeth, and his beard was as white as "the snow on the venerable mountain near his "tent. The simplicity of his manners, and the "interesting scenery around reminded me, in "the strongest colours, of the life of the patriarchs; and more immediately of him whose "history is inseparable from the mountains of "Ararat. Nothing indeed could accord better "with the spot than the figure of our ancient "host. His people were a part of the tribe of "Elalee and their principal seat was Erivan; but "they ranged through the country. We quitted "our hospitable friends (who appeared to be "almost more grateful for our visit than we for "their kindness), and passed along the plain. In "six hours and a half after leaving our last encampment we reached Diadin. It is a large "village with a fort and towers; under which, "in a deep channel of perpendicular rock, runs "the eastern Euphrates, there a shallow stream "about twenty feet in breadth. It rises about "four *agatch* or twelve miles from Diadin, on a "bearing of S. 59 W. by the direction of a "man's hand; and in the country is called the "Frat, the name assumed at Arz-roum by the "Western stream." (The river is now usually called the Murad. Mr. Morier's spelling of Erzeroum gives the correct pronunciation of the name of that city.) At Diadin the travellers were not allowed to go near the "miserable castle," and they with difficulty procured some corn for their horses and some barley bread for themselves. "The "women here barely cover their faces, and, as "we afterwards learnt, are notorious for depravity; they appear very healthy. The men "are as wild as savages, and seem to be under "no law." On June 10, the party travelled to Youngali, taking nine hours to do the distance of 32 miles. "The Euphrates accompanied us "all the way through a country of grass, but of "little cultivation. Four miles after leaving "Diadin we passed the village of Jugan, about "a mile and a half on our left; then four miles "further, still on the left and on the other bank "of the Euphrates, Utch Kilissa. Here a "high and snow covered mountain called Kusse "(Koseh) Dagh appears in view; and, extending to the S. and W., the range of Ala Dagh. "At the termination of that branch of the "mountain near which Utch Kilissa stands, "there is a stone bridge thrown over the "Euphrates. We continued by the bank of that "river, which winds from E. to W., creating "verdure on each side as it flows. We passed "through a village now in ruins called Alakou; "and on the slope of the hill (3 miles on the "left of the road) that of Comoulja; another "called Belasou is close on the banks of the "river; and, about 8 miles further, having "passed the miserable huts at Cadi Kieu, "we reached, after a very sultry ride, our "*konak* at Youngali. All these villages "are in the *Mahalé* (district) of Alasch-"kerd. To the south of Youngali lies Van; and "to the S. W. the large *Mahalé* of Kensus." Here the travellers fared worse than ever, being unable to get anything for themselves or their horses to eat without hard blows. The country had been devastated by the incursions of the Kurds, and Ibrahim, the Pasha, was at war with the people all around.

The next day, June 11, Mr. Morier travelled over the ground which the Russian Left Wing was encamped upon during the first half of the month of June, 1877, and his description of the water courses intersecting the road shows how difficult it must have been for troops to advance in a season in which the rains have been unusually late and heavy. "We crossed," he says, "a most "beautiful plain covered with villages, and "watered by numerous streams. We forded "three considerable torrents, which poured from "the N. mountains, and, swollen by the melting "snows, threw themselves into the Euphrates "which was flowing at the southern extremity "of the plain from E. to W. Three miles from "Youngali we came to Karakilissa, a large "village peopled by Kurds and Armenians; "and then made a circuit to the N. to avoid a "swampy road in the centre of the plain. We "passed through several villages, named Datteh "Kepe, Kesick, and Arnat. Turpa Kaleh is situat "ed N. 60 W. from Youngali, on a distance of "about 15 miles or 4 hours. It is a larger place "than any we had seen since Khoi. The town is "scattered on the slope of a conical hill, on the "top of which is a castle. This the Turks deem "impregnable, and with justice, if the failure "of the late siege be a criterion, though the "fort seems in every part accessible to cannon." The "late siege" had been undertaken against as rebel chief by the Pasha, Ibrahim, who in the course of five months fired his guns one hundred and fifty times at the town and castle, and succeeded in killing one fowl and one dog! "The "high mountain of Kusseh Dagh overlooks "the town and attracts continual clouds over "it." The chief of Turpa Kaleh treated the Persians well, and told them the story, always the same throughout Turkey, of the Pasha's "tyranny and inordinate rapaciousness, and the "misery in which his exactions had involved "all the peasantry of the district." He gave them an escort to Mollah Suleiman, a village four miles further on, where they got a sheep, fowls, and rice for themselves, and corn for their horses. On June 12, "we passed over a "mountainous tract of country from Mollah "Suleiman to Delibaba, a distance which we "travelled in ten hours, and which I reckoned "at 35 miles, on a bearing of N. 30 W. "as well as the intricacies of the turns "would permit me to observe. Before we "entered the mountains (when we had "travelled about three miles and just above the "little village of Zadieh) I had the parting view "of Mount Ararat, which bore from us N. 80 "E. We were told that the road was much "infested by the Kurds, particularly at a pass "in the mountains called Gerdina, and we "placed ourselves therefore in a posture of "defence. But we traversed the whole extent "without seeing a human being, till we reached "Dahar, a village of Kurds in the mountains "20 miles from Mollah Suleiman. We then proceeded winding in a variety of directions with "a scorching sun over our heads, to the entrance "of a pass which, through two stupendous rocks, "leads into the plain of Delibaba. The pass "might be made an admirable military position, and in its present state is a most "picturesque object. A stream from the mountains runs through it: on the left is a rock 300 "feet perpendicular, and on the other side is "another of less height but pierced with three "holes, as it were by the hand of man. On "entering the plain we saw numbers of peasants with their *arabahs* or carts. Although the "country is in a terrible state of disturbance, "caravans travel freely on the road. We met "a large one which had been eight days from "Arz-roum. The soil over which we passed was "admirably rich, and the most delightful spring "reigned on the tops of the mountains, "where we called nosegays of a thousand "hues; yet the snow lay in several places, "and covered the fetlocks of our horses, "while close to it rose every flower. We quitted "the village of Delibaba early in the morning of "June 13, having passed a night full of anxiety "and watchfulness in the open fields. We "proceeded on a bearing of West to Amra Kieu, "a village prettily situated at the utmost "extremity of a plain and surrounded by some "trees (in our later course a very scarce object) "the willow and the plane. We crossed a beautiful country cultivated in most parts, and considering the extreme misery of the inhabitants "themselves looking very prosperous. The spring "was here in its first burst, and the corn was "scarcely a span high; the fields were no longer "watered by dikes as in Persia, for the nature "of the seasons and of the country render unnecessary any artificial means of irrigation. "The hills to the northward of the plain, "through which we passed, rise in a gentle "acclivity, and to our view displayed habitations and culture; but, as we met no person "on the road, I could not learn the names of "the villages in various parts. At two hours "(7 miles) from Delibaba, and about a mile "from the road, is Batman Kieu, situated in the "bosom of a valley delightfully watered and "cultivated. The houses of Amra Kieu, our "resting place, are built with the fir "tree, and their roofs are formed by "rafters of wood, geometrically placed, which "are afterwards covered with earth, and "constitute a strong dome. This is a better "construction than any that we have lately "observed. Small two-wheeled carts, to which "oxen are yoked, are used here by the peasantry. The sheep are very fine, with large tails "and good wool. June 14.—We went from "Amra Kieu, due West towards Alwar, 10 "miles. Three miles after quitting Amra Kieu, "we came to the banks of the Araxes, which "enters the plain from the mountains near "Yaghan, a large village situated about three "miles from the road. The stream flows here "from N. 65 E. to S. 30 W. It takes its rise in "the *Mahalé* of Khunus; and where it issues from "the ground is called Bin Gieul, or a thousand "springs. In its course it closely follows the "mountains which we had left at the extremity "of the plain. Little irrigation is drawn from "it through the neighbouring territory. We "crossed it over a very well-built stone bridge "of seven arches; by the measurement of which "the river was about 160 paces in breadth. "Just at this point a stream flows into it from "the westward, taking its course close to "Hassan Kaleh. Immediately on passing the "bridge we came to a village called Kupré "Kieu"—Koprikoi, the junction of the roads from Kars and Bayazid to Erzeroum—"and "then continued on a fine road, and "through a delightful plain strewed with "villages, distant in general two or three "miles from each other. The principal "of these was Arsunjeh on the left, and Gumec "and Miagen on the right of the road. All "the plain was well cultivated; and the peasants were here sowing their corn. We passed "by Hassan Kaleh, a large town situated "around a hill; on the summit is an old fortification, the curious walls of which are chequered by the embrasures of former times. We "crossed the stream by the town, over a "bridge of two arches. Close to the bridge "is a bath built over a spring, the heat of which "is almost scalding water: yet when we looked "in, several men were up to their chins in it. "The basin is about 30 feet in diameter, and is "enclosed by an old structure. Several other "springs of the same temperature adjoin it. Near "the village of Alwar we saw geese for the "first time." At Alwar the Aga would not let the Persians enter the village, though he sent them provisions; so they spent the night in the open air and in the fear of rain; "much, "indeed, was failing on all sides of us with "thunder and lightning." The next day, June 15, after a ride of 18 miles to the West over a chalky road, they arrived at Erzeroum.

The distances given in this itinerary show clearly that the Turks and Russians cannot have fought one engagement on the 15th inst. at or near Topra Kaleh, and another the next day at Delibaba, some 50 miles off through a difficult country. We doubt if a single Russian soldier has yet reached Delibaba. The telegrams magnify every little skirmish into a battle of Sedan or Waterloo.

THE Vernacular School-Books Committee which is now sitting at Simla is expected to bring its labours to a close within a month, and none but the most sanguine-minded enthusiasts can look forward to any very valuable results from its labours. Hastily summoned together, the Committee has had but little time for discussion, and probably still less for the private and careful consideration of their subject which is absolutely essential for a purpose of such grave import. What the precise nature of the questions to be considered by the Committee are or were we have yet to learn, and it will most likely be many months before we hear with any detail the results of their deliberations. Generally it is known that the principal object to which the Committee were to devote themselves was the consideration of the question how the present system of vernacular education can best be improved, with a view towards the production of better and more efficient Government servants. We presume that the Committee are in no wise concerned with the English portion of the Government educational system, and it may be inferred that the immediate object of the Government is only to provide a better education for its petty officials, for whom—however desirable—a knowledge of the English language is not considered essential, and not to revise the entire system under which the natives are now instructed. Nevertheless, there are many competent judges who consider that not only a revision of the vernacular text-books is required, but a thorough and genuine revision of the whole educational plan. To us it seems that the Government have carried and are carrying vernacular education beyond its legitimate bounds, and we base our opinion on grounds which appear to us unassailable. Throughout the world nothing binds man to man so closely in the bonds of fellowship as a common religion, but the knitting of such a bond as this in India is an Utopian idea, the realization of which is beyond the reach, not of probability, but of possibility, as far at least as regards man's powers. Next to religion a common language has the strongest influence in attaching the interests of men to one another, and this also, like a common religion, cannot reasonably be looked forward to in India. Much, however, may be done towards obtaining, if not the full benefits of a common tongue, at least many of the more important ones, for the more widely and thoroughly the English language becomes known throughout India, so much the more extensively will Englishmen in India be appreciated by the natives. It is to be regretted that at the present day the spread of education has done but little towards advancing or promoting the loyalty of those who have most benefited by it, but that this is so is more or less due to the fact that the great mass of the people are still plunged in ignorance. Educate the people as a body, put them in a position to judge of our merits for themselves, and the pennywhistle agitators who now possess a certain amount of popularity will sink into obscurity. The cold and unenthusiastic nature of the natives of India affords but little encouragement to the men who hope to build up for themselves little temples of fame at the expense of the Government to whom they owe any little merit they possess. A mere windbag imitation of the agitators who make meteor-like flights across the horizon of politics at home, the Indian agitator finds outside his own immediate circle but few who comprehend him, and still fewer whom his oratory affects. The fiery blood and love of freedom which lies innate within the breast of every man within our seagirt home has not the shadow of a being within the natives of India, and hence the attacks which our local agitators—or rather would-be agitators—make from time to time against the Government fall flat and unprolific on the ears of audiences who, in the very act of applauding the speaker, forget his speech, principally, no doubt, because they fail to comprehend his ideas. As the English language becomes better known throughout the country, so will Englishmen and English ideas become familiar to all classes. Long as we have been in India, those who have had an opportunity of testing native opinion are not altogether unreasonably surprised at the utter ignorance which the great body of the people betray not only of the religion, manners, and customs of their rulers, but of the laws by which they are ruled. This ignorance vernacular education will never remove. What the people read or learn about the Government and the ideas and thoughts of Europeans, through the medium of works patronised by the Government or in Government schools, they look upon as directly intended to influence them to form a favourable opinion of their rulers, and hence they not unnaturally reject the lessons thus imparted as one-sided and prejudiced—a view which the rabid writings of the vernacular press serves to confirm. Let the Government put the English language and English literature into the hands of the people, and these will enable them to judge us more accurately and with better results from the current literature of the day. Ignorance is our only enemy in India, for from bigotry and religious fanaticism we have little or nothing to fear, whether from Hindoo or Sikh, Rajpoot or Mahomedan. Let us, however, not be misunderstood. We do not counsel the entire abolition of vernacular education. What we would urge is the abolition of anything but the most rudimentary instruction through the medium of the vernacular languages. We would teach every man to read and write and cast up simple accounts in

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

POLITICAL UNEASINESS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The fall which is taking place in Consols is caused by a report that it is the intention of the Government to ask Parliament for an additional credit towards increasing our armaments.

THE FIGHTING AT DELIBABA.

The telegram from Reuter's special correspondent respecting the defeat of the Turks at Delibaba, referred to fighting which took place on the 16th inst.

THE BURIALS BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Government last night withdrew their Burials Bill.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

In the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton (Under-Secretary for India) brought forward the Indian Budget. The House agreed, without a division, to a new Indian loan of £5,000,000, of which £2,500,000 will be in treasury notes and £2,500,000 permanent debt.

THE TURKISH CHAMBER.

The Turkish Chamber of Deputies have postponed the enlistment of Christians in the Ottoman Army for the present.

DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

A long debate took place in the House of Commons last night on the Indian Budget. Sir G. Campbell moved a resolution against the growth of the Indian debt, and urged the appointment of an independent authority to decide as to the proper classification of the expenditure. Mr. Smollett denounced the extraordinary expenditure on Public Works. Mr. Laing deprecated the pessimist views that were taken, and said he believed the finances of India to be in a sound condition. Mr. Fawcett denied that the Indian Revenue was increasing, and censured the growth of the Home Charges.

THE WAR IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

Since the 16th inst., when the Turks were defeated and compelled to fall back, the Turkish Bur Wing has taken up a position in the defile of Delibaba.

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.

There has been continuous fighting with indecisive results in the Otrog defiles since Sunday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st instant, *via* Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 21, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5¼d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India	1-8½.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½.
4½ per cent. do.	84½.
5½ per cent. do.	88½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	94½.
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	105½.
Bar Silver	53½.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£13 300,000	Inc.	£1,200,000
Bills Discounted	£18,400,000	Dec.	£300,000
Bullion	£26,600,000	Inc.	£800,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 46 15/16.

Arrival—Severn.

LINE REPORTS.—JUNE 22.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis. Persian line right to Pers.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 22.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5-P.M.—Weather strong, wind S. W., ther. max. 85, W. B. 80, min. 79, bar. 29 87. Fall of rain 2 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-55 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., W. W., S. W. Fall of rain 21 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W., ther. 94, bar. 29-5.

VIZIANAGRAM, 5-10 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. light, ther. 78. Fall of rain 3 inches 42 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 9-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¾ to 15-16d.	,,

It will be observed from the last published Famine Statement that the turning point has been reached, and that the Government has now really some reason to congratulate itself upon the near approach of the conclusion of its labours of relief. It has decided to grant aid to agriculturists for the purchase of seed and cattle, and this is probably as much as it could be expected to do in fairness to the general community, who it is that will have to pay the famine expenses.

MR. T. C. HOPE, C.S.I., will be reappointed to the Legislative Council after the expiration of his present term in July. He has succeeded Mr. Lionel Ashburner as Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Northern Division, Bombay, but will continue with the Government of India.

IT is probable that Sir W. Merewether will go home at once to join his appointment on the Indian Council. His successor will be appointed temporarily in view of possible changes in Sind in consequence of the reorganisation of the Frontier.

THE death is announced of Colonel James Williamson, Commandant 26th Punjab Infantry, which took place at Mussoorie on the 16th inst. The event is deeply regretted by all ranks of his Regiment, which he commanded for nearly twenty years.

THE Imperial Council established at the Delhi Assemblage is not, it would seem, to be the unsubstantial thing it was generally believed that it was designed should characterize it. It is said that probably the inaugural meeting of the Councillors to the Empress will be held at Simla in the autumn, to discuss certain fiscal and administrative questions of importance connected with Native States. The Maharajas Sindia, Holkar, Rewah, Jaipur, and others will probably attend.

THE Annual Report on the Land and Sayer Revenue of the Bombay Collectorate for 1875-76, shows the Land Revenue to have fallen off from Rs. 1,16,175 to Rs. 77,217—a result which is accounted for by the transfer of certain lands to the Bombay Port Trust. On the other hand, the surplus revenue derived from the rent of bunders, Government house property, and other sources, amount to Rs. 53,617. The Abkari Revenue has increased in comparison with the return of the previous year by the sum of Rs. 23,636, which increase is almost entirely due to an enhanced tax on trees.

IT is not improbable that the Indian Emigration Act may shortly have to undergo some further amendments and improvements. It appears that the Act as it now stands fails to provide for the punishment of recruits who, under the pretence of engaging as emigrants, obtain free passages by rail at the expense of the agency, and then desert.

ASSISTANT SURGEON Hem Chunder Mookerjee is dismissed from the service of Government.

A DELIBERATE suicide was committed in the afternoon of Saturday last, in the Cantonments at Oude, by Private Daniel Eden, H. M.'s 65th Regiment. The cause of the rash act is not yet known. It may be noted in connection with this case, that since the 65th Regiment came into that station no less than seven cases of suicide have occurred.

A DEPOY of the 23rd N. I., stationed at Bangalore, shot himself while on duty on the butt guard on the 18th instant. He went alone into the guard room on some pretext, and, placing the muzzle of his rifle close to his chest, pulled the trigger, or else pushed back the hammer with his toe, having taken off one boot for the purpose. Death was instantaneous, the bullet having gone through the heart and shattered the spine. No reason can be assigned for the rash act, as the deceased showed no signs of depression and was not addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs.

THE charge against Mr. Gordon, formerly commander, but at present chief officer, of the Ooriya, for causing the death of a coolie, who was drowned in the Hooghly when swimming to shore from a boat, was heard before Mr. Macpherson, Judge of Cuttack, and two assessors, on the 14th instant. Without calling upon the accused for his defence, he was acquitted, the assessors finding that the act of jumping overboard by the cooly was voluntary and was not caused by any assault on the part of Gordon, nor through fear of any assault.

THE most merciful King of Burma recently sentenced four men, two of whom are said to be Suratees, to be beaten to death through the streets of Mandalay for the crime of rape. Remonstrances against the undue severity, and by Burmese law illegality, of the sentence, were in vain made by some of the ministers, and even by the chief royal Phongyee.

A MR. KNAPP, who is to be tried for causing hurt to a Burman by firing at him with a revolver, will not be tried by the Magistrate at Rangoon, but in the Sessions Court of Pegu, and by a jury. This is done under the orders of the Chief Commissioner at the instance of Mr. Man, the defendant's counsel. With the Fuller case fresh in men's minds, this trial will be watched with great interest.

FRESH preparations of the Russians are reported at Charjoi on the Oxus, as well as the establishment of forts along the line of the Oxus. Charjoi is 150 miles from Merv. The advance of the Russians on Kizil Arvat and Boormah, in the Akhal Turkoman country, puts them in possession of a fertile tract of well-watered country to within 200 miles of Merv.

THE latest gossip from Cabul states that large quantities of cash have been sent into the Cabul treasury by Shahghazi Sherdil Khan. There is also a singular rumour there that one hundred and twenty-five thousand gold coins have been received in Turkestan from the Russian Government through the Ameer of Bokhara, and that it is this money which the Shahghazi is gradually sending into the treasury.

NEWS from Kashgar seems to show that the Chinese forces are being worsted in Eastern Turkestan by the Ameer of Kashgar, and that there is likely to be a treaty of peace between China and Kashgar, in which the latter will be officially recognised as an independent kingdom.

THE prices of grain and other articles have greatly risen in Cabul and Kandahar, owing to the large number of troops stationed at those places. Orders are repeatedly issued for the collection of stores, while grain is coming in from all directions.

THE amount realized at the last Government sale of 4,000 chests of Bengal opium was Rs. 49,49,100, being Rs. 3,57,100 more than was estimated for. It is said that the prospects of the market are good.

THE Geographical Society of Paris have, through Colonel Montgomerie as corresponding member of the Society, done a very graceful act in substantially marking their recognition of the valuable services of a native official lately retired from the Great Indian Trigonometrical Survey of India. Pandit Nain Singh, the gentleman in question, has, during the last few years, distinguished himself by his successful explorations in trans-Himalayan territory. His last being a very important one, extending from Eastern Ladak to the north of the Lhasa Basin by the great Tengri-noor Lake to Lhasa itself, and thence by an entirely new country into Upper Assam. It is in recognition of the important geographical discoveries made by the Pandit in the Himalayas, Great Thibet, &c. that the Paris Society have now presented him with a valuable gold chronometer watch, accompanied by assurances of their appreciation of the important services he has rendered to science.

WE understand that the experiment of placing a steam dredger for use on the Sutlej, where it is crossed by the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway for the purpose of keeping the river at those points clear of the obstructions which annually occur during the rains, has been proposed, and that very beneficial results are anticipated should the experiment succeed. It is thought by those whose experience peculiarly qualifies them to form an opinion upon such matters, that dredging is the only remaining means by which the periodically recurring disasters to railways which cross the Indian rivers can be lessened or altogether averted, and it will be interesting to watch the results of the experiment now recommended for trial on the Sutlej. The cost, it is said, will not be great; and in the event of failure, the plant can be usefully directed to other purposes.

THE *sradh* ceremony must be an expensive affair in some Hindoo families, judging from the account of one which took place lately in Calcutta. There were four silver *soroshes*, one silver *soronjo*, hundreds of rupees, and brass *gharas* and *balees*, some shawls and silk *garodes* and one *brosho*. All the pandits of Calcutta and the suburbs, and those from Behala on the south, and Konnoghar on the north, were invited on the occasion, and received gifts, according to their merits, of rupees, silver, brass *gharas*, &c. The *Somajeek* brahmins received silver and brass *balees*. In the evening the premises were filled with many thousands of beggars, who received one anna per head, infants and adults, all round. The next day about two thousand brahmins, boydos, kyasthas, and nobosaks, were richly fed, as also about a thousand beggars, present that day. On the third day those that were present at the removal of the *brosho* received each a *dhoti* and a *gamcha*, and the brahmins received a shawl each besides. The male and female relatives that assembled at the house during the ceremony received *dhotis, uronis, saris and bhunis.*

THE *Builder* :—Count Gleichen has completed his statue of Alfred the Great, executed for the birthplace of the great ruler, Wantage, through the liberality of Colonel Loyd Lindsay. It is of Sicilian marble, and 8ft. in height, a fine bold figure, in the cross-gartered hose of the time, holding an axe in one hand and a charter in the other. The pose is good, and the folds of the cloak give more variety to the back view than statues sometimes exhibit. We congratulate alike Wantage and Count Gleichen.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, JUNE 20.

MR. KITTOhas, after all, been appointed *pucca* Assistant Commissioner, and Nawab Mahumed Shahab-ud-din Khan Bahadur reverts to the grade of *attaché*. Mr. Shahab-ud-din intends shortly to avail himself of furlough for the purpose of "doing" Europe, and doubtless, during his stay there, he will benefit much by his visit. He is a popular man, and very much liked here.

It was currently reported that Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner and Railway Magistrate at Budneira, would be appointed 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and every preparation was made by him for his departure, but a telegram from head quarters put a stop to his anticipated promotion, which is to be regretted as Mr. Dunlop on one or two occasions officiated as 2nd Assistant to the Resident.

The correspondent of your contemporary who lately announced the appointment of Major Tweedie as an Assistant to the Resident, must be living in cloud land. Major Tweedie is in Europe enjoying his furlough, and will be amazed to find himself *degraded* by your contemporary to First Assistant to the Resident (a post he once held), when he was the Governor General's Agent in Moorshedabad.

From the small military station of Ellichpur I hear that the military display on the 2nd instant, in honour of H. I. Majesty's 58th birthday was only twenty-one guns, with a *feu de joie*, and not 101 as at other stations.

The S. W. monsoon is gradually setting in ; rain is much wanted in many taluks. The *kunbis* are busily engaged in ploughing operations.

Our Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Haden, is very poorly at Chikalda. He has been away several months, and should he not get much better he will doubtless go home on medical certificate. The Berar fever is very difficult to be cured when once it has got into one's system.

The removal of the head-quarters of the Revenue Commissioner to Akola is a move in the wrong direction. This station is looked upon as the greatest and most flourishing town in Berar, and now it is deserted for a place situated in a valley, the climate of which has been condemned by all European residents. Akola is about 930 feet above mean sea level, while the camp of Oomrawuttee is 3,300 feet above the sea. Enormous expence has been incurred in the camp by constructing palatial Court houses &c., to be abandoned for a sickly locality. The motive for making the head-quarters of the Commissioner at Akola is unknown.

Advices from Hingolee and Aurungabad state that the monsoon has commenced in those places.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	COLABA.	FORT.	BYCULLA.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Friday, June 22nd, upto 8 a.m.	1 10	0 71	0 74
Previously registered	22 48	17 4	18 69
Total up to date ,,	23 58	17 75	19 43

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Nagpurians were interested in perusing a letter signed P. O. J. in your issue of the 12th instant, as he alluded in it to the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, which he justly denominated the second oldest Volunteer Corps in India. I am sorry, however, to have to remark that "that active spirit of emulation" to which your correspondent alludes has not been inherited from their once gallant Hon. Colonel, then plain Mr. and now Sir Richard Temple. This misfortune, I think, may be accounted for by reason of the subsequent Hon. Colonels having stripped the corps of the mantle Sir Richard threw over it when going away from here, and substituting heavy pouches, which resemble tiffin baskets more than anything else I can just now think of. As for the head-dress of the corps, I must say they are nothing but baskets, aye, miniature cockbaskets, but not so good in shape.

Nagpur, June 14. TIM.

RAILWAYS IN KATTYWAR. ITS PORTS AND COTTON TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The benefits derivable from the temporary administration of Native States during the minority of the heir to the *gadee*, was never more throughly exemplified than in the case of Bhownuggur, under the able joint administration, first of Mr. Percival (now of Sholapore) and of Major Watson, who is now in charge of that State. Under Mr. Percival's supervision, roads and bridges have been made and built, water supplied to the city of Bhownuggur from a large reservoir, and other improvements have been projected and executed, greatly to the benefit of the State. Besides all these there is a large accumulated saving of some forty or fifty lacs lying in the Bank of Bombay, quite intact, and ready to be applied to any useful purpose that may be considered most desirable. This larger sum the Thakur proposes to advance for the purpose of extending the benefits of the railway system throughout Kattywar.

For the advantages which small Native States derive from the protection of the Paramount Power (at great cost to that Power, but at little or no cost to the State), the supreme power derives few, if any, direct advantages, and when an able officer like Mr. Percival or Major Watson is deputed to administer the affairs of the State, they not unfrequently, in order to display their great administrative abilities, not only lose sight of the interests of the Government, but, without meaning it, may be the means of doing the State an injury. This is peculiarly the case in Bhownuggur, where the facilities afforded to traders have drawn away all the trade that was formerly concentrated at the British port of Gogo, to the less eligible one of Bhownuggur, situated as it is in a wretched mud creek, where large vessels cannot load, and be easily water-borne, as they might be at Gogo.

At no distant date the affairs of Bhownuggur will be handed over to the young Thakur, who, though carefully trained by an English officer, is much too simple-minded to be able to cope with the wily Nagars, by whom he is surrounded, and who will as heretofore feather their own nests most liberally. It is hardly desirable either, that a large cotton trade, like that of Kattywar, should be concentrated at a port in a Native State, when there is a much more eligible port close by. The administration of justice, too, even with an English joint administrator is none of the best.

Doubtless the object of the Thakur, in making the offer of his forty or fifty lacs (which was accumulated by careful English administators), is to get the Kattywar Railways to terminate at his ports of Bhownuggur, Powlia, and Piesowla, or some other places in his territories. But it is to be hoped that the Government of Bombay will not lose sight of the valuable old port of Gogo, which has good anchorage, and with a few slight improvements would be one of the best ports in Kattywar, sheltered as it is by the adjacent island of Perim. The export of cotton from Bhownuggur is at present about 80,000 bales, and as the season generally is rather late the cotton often has to be stored up until after the monsoon. Were Gogo the port of Kattywar and a steam ferry established across to Dalij, with a road from that place to Broach, merchants might leave Broach early in the morning, cross to Gogo in about an hour and a half, do their business there and return to Broach in time for dinner. At present it takes from four to eight days to accomplish such a journey. The projected road to Dalij has long since been prepared by the engineer of the Local Funds Committee, and there is but one moderate sized nullah to cross, while the anchorage off Dalij in the river is excellent, the largest steamers afloat might anchor safely there, and a landing stage on screw piles be a simple and inexpensive structure.

When the new Taptee bridge was first designed by Mr. T. C. Hope, one of the objects proposed was a more rapid communication with Kattywar by way of Bugwa Danda. Any one who has been that route must be fully aware of its capabilities. There is a fine road of about eighteen miles and a long mud flat of about four or five miles, in some places knee deep, and yet to make such a road more available seven lacs of rupees have been misspent on an almost useless bridge at Surat, and one lac more is going to be spent to make it safe. If the same sum had been spent in making a good road to Dalij (only twenty-five miles) at a cost of about one lac, and the balance of six lacs spent in making a jetty at Dalij and improving the haven of Gogo, then by such a route most of the 80,000 bales of cotton would have found their way to Bombay, greatly to the benefit of the public and the B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is at Gogo the Kattywar railways should terminate, and not at Bhownuggur. And it is to be hoped that the interests of the public, the Government, and the Railway Company will not be lost sight of by the Bombay Government when laying out the Kattywar lines. A terminus at Bhownuggur would be the worst possible terminus that could be devised, and if that is one of the conditions upon which the Thakur proposes to lend his money, the Government had better be without it, as he probably will require a certain amount on his loan like other people. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Kattywar, June 16.

ANSWER TO "BRUSH'S" PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many thanks to your correspondent "Brush" for taking so much interest (as exhibited by him in his yesterday's note to you) in our family and private affairs. In reply to his query as to how can I be my own grandfather, I venture to take upon myself to point out to your well-disposed and ingenious correspondent, that my father having married the daughter of the widow (now my wife), and therefore also my daughter, as a matter of course I became *his* father-in-law. My daughter's father-in-law is naturally my grand-father, and that office having fallen to my lot, I am consequently become my own grand-father! How strange! But in the heat of the above discussion with my father, he lays down another claim, viz., that of being also my *great grand-father*, upon which I find myself in a position to put in a counter claim against him to be his great grand-father. Of course the original relation stands as imputed by "Brush." Now, Sir, can he or any of your readers solve the above offspring of the solved problem? I can prove it at once, but I hope "Brush" will be able to do as well; if not down with him, and I will explain. JAPHET, (*a Moslem.*)

Bombay, June 20.

BOMBAY.

RAIN IN THE DECCAN.—The rain has been very general throughout the surrounding districts. From Sholapore, Lanowlee, Ahmednagar and Sattara we hear of heavy rain having fallen.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports, during the month of May amounted to 8,210 bales, weighing 32,18,432 lbs., or 5,028 candies and 512 lbs., valued at Rs. 7,53,696.

THEFT OF OPIUM.—Kallakhan Ahmedkhan, a mucodum in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Co. at the Boree Bunder station, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing eight pounds of opium valued at Rs. 65, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 16th inst., was 46 feet, 7 tenths; total rainfall up to date 76 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet 2 tenths; total rainfall up to date was 4 inches 40 cents.

WE observe by the home papers to hand this week that Mr. (now Dr.) Sackville Davis, M.A., of Lincoln's Inn and of this Bar has received from the University of Oxford its highest degree, the D. C. L., which was conferred on him on the 18th May last. Dr. Davis is now practising with success in Lucknow.

THE GAEKWAR'S RETURN TO HIS CAPITAL.—After spending nearly two months at Nowsaree, young Syajeerao and Ranee Jumnabaee left for Baroda by a special train on Wednesday last. It is stated that during their stay at Nowsaree, the city profited much in its conservancy and other matters.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—A Madrasee named Mootooswamy Coomaraswamy was yesterday committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The prisoner stands charged with committing rape upon the person of a girl apparently about the age of 10 or 11 years, on the 9th June.

THE MAHALUKMEE MURDER.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, the prisoners Rameh under Waljee and Pittamber Jeena were formally committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court. The prisoners stand charged with committing murder by wilfully and maliciously causing the death of Pragjee Dhunjee on the 16th May last, the particulars of which we reported in the evidence given at the Coroner's inquest.

THEFT AT THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.—In a small building called a "sagdee" within the compound walls of the Towers of Silence, are placed two boxes secured by a padlock, and through a hole in the lid small contributions of money are thrown in on account of certain charitable funds. On Thursday last, the collections of money made in this way in the larger of the two boxes were found to have been abstracted; but the exact amount cannot be ascertained. In one of the sides of the box, near the bottom, nine holes had been made with a gimlet, and these holes having been sawn through, left an aperture sufficiently large to admit a man's hand into the box. On the box being opened, Rs. 9-10-9 were found lying in the bottom and Rs. 2 on the ground near the box. A Persian Parsee gardener has been arrested on suspicion. On his box being searched, some rupees were found in it; but the man says they were the amount of the savings from his own and his son's monthly salaries. The matter is at present in the hands of the police.

NOT GETTING THE WORTH OF HIS MONEY.—Mr. P. A. Rana, a devout man, writes to us pitifully of what he regards as something like a pious fraud—"Mr. J. F. Fernandez, the treasurer of the fund of 'Solemn Mass for Nossa Senora De Livramento,' has disappointed the people of Girgaum with respect of money collected by him for a solemn mass. A good amount was subscribed and paid by the charitable Christian people of Girgaum for a solemn mass, which was to be solemnized on the 18th at the Girgaum Chapel for the non-appearance of cholera in the Christian locality of Girgaum. The said mass was announced by the Chaplain on Friday, and a written notice by the treasurer was circulated among the subscribers on Saturday evening, informing them a solemn mass of three priests would be celebrated on Sunday, the 17th inst 8 a. m. The chapel was closely crowded at 8 a. m., but to the great surprise and disappointment of the people an ordinary mass by one priest was said instead of a grand solemn mass by three priests. I think that the money collected by the treasurer, Mr. J. F. Fernandez, has not been applied to the purpose for which it was subscribed."

A LARGE statue of St. Peter, for St. Peter's Church, Bandora, has just been landed. It is the gift of the Rev. Antonio de Mello, Vicar at Mané, in Salsette. The blessing and inauguration of the statue will take place on Friday next, the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, at 6 a.m.

A GLOOM has been thrown over the station of Deesa, by the arrest of Barrack Master Mr. Jones, who is now waiting the decision of the C-in-C. on his case, the particulars of which we would rather leave untold, as they appear to be anything but creditable to a man of his long service.—*By. C. Examiner.*

A FEW days ago, a peon at Government House, Kurrachee, was ordered by Mr. Lee-Warner to take a letter to the Post Office intended for despatch by the English mail steamer. Instead of putting the letter in the box, the man took the 6 annas stamp off the envelope, and then destroyed the letter. For this offence, he was sentenced by the Cantonment Magistrate to one month's imprisonment. The offence is a very serious one, for which one year's imprisonment would have been not too much, and he may consider himself a lucky fellow to have so lightly escaped.—*The Beacon.*

FACTORY HOURS IN INDIA.—Miss Carpenter makes the following statement in a letter to the Marquis of Salisbury, dated 9th September last, with reference to cotton-spinning in India. "The evidence having been given by mill-owners and managers, and a large proportion of the commissioners being themselves proprietors, there could be no doubt of the correctness of the evidence *that the usual time of work* required from the operatives was thirteen hours, from 5-30 a. m. to 6-30 p m. with an intermission of *only one half hour*; that work was generally remitted on Saturday in every week; that in every part of the year, sixteen hours were required daily." We refrain from quoting Miss Carpenter's subsequent charges, as the foregoing suffice for our purpose. It is not our wish to say harsh things; our business is simply to show that her statements do not correspond with the facts, and that they should not be allowed to influence the views either of the Secretary of State or of the English public, on the questions involved. We deny that in any part of India "that the usual time of work" is thirteen hours per diem, with only an interval of half an hour for food. We also deny that the evidence given before the commission supported this statement. The "usual time of work" varies in different mills, the regular hours of each "shift" being nearer eight than twelve. In many mills, eight is the ordinary number; and the system of shifts, with a view to meeting the native custom of eating and sleeping in the middle of the day, renders it difficult for mill-owners to get more than that number of hours out of any considerable portion of their hands. We are not speaking now of overtime; we are speaking of "the usual time of work required from the operatives." Over-work is inevitable at particular seasons of pressure in India, precisely as it is inevitable in England. The English and the Indian mill-owner are equally well aware that it is a deal and an unsatisfactory form of labour, and that they get less return for the wages paid for overwork than for the regular labour (which the Indian mill-owner resorts to overtime with even greater reluctance than the English manufacturer, for he knows that the Indian operative is less able to support a strain on his physical energies, and that he will be less fit for his work next day than an English factory hand would be under the same circumstances. The point, however, with which we have to deal is the absolute inaccuracy of Miss Carpentar's statement. This statement is not confined to Bombay, or to any one part of India. In no part of India with which we have had any practical acquaintance is "the *usual time of work* required from the operatives thirteen hours, with an intermission of only one half-hour." The truth is that Miss Carpenter has generalised from the facts of a particular branch of the cotton industry at a particular time of the year. It is quite true that in the height of the cotton season the pressers work up to twelve, or even, at a pinch, sixteen hours. Miss Carpenter does not seem to be aware, however, that four to five days out of such work the pressers have earned enough to enable them to eat and sleep in comfort for a week. Excessive work is, no doubt, a very bad thing for the human frame. But excessive work has to be done by certain classes in all countries; and the shiploaders in every great port in England perhaps more than anywhere else, are more suitable subjects for Miss Carpenter's sympathies than the workers at an Indian cotton press. No factory Act will prevent men from doing extra work for high extra wages, nor will any Act prevent such wages from being offered, when the whole year's crop has to be passed through the presses in a few weeks.—*Englishman.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICE will be held at the following places during the coming week :—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and a Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m. All persons are cordially invited.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, Captain C. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Southampton *via* Suez Canal, with the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mr W Evans, Mr G Lorshor, Mr W Clark. Mr Berry, Miss Santon, Capt and Mrs Kellock, Mr M Malone.

For Venice.—Major Walker, Capt Gower, Mr Ammanio.

THE LATE BRUTAL ASSAULT.

YESTERDAY the Police arrested the man Pittamber who is supposed to have so cruelly maltreated and robbed the old Carwee woman at Holly Chuckla, Parl, on the morning of Wednesday last. The man was taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where the unfortunate woman is now lying, and he was at once recognized by her as the person who committed the assault and theft; he is consequently kept in the custody of the Police. Enquiries are now being instituted as to the disposal of the ornaments, but the man denies all knowledge of the matter. The poor woman is suffering severely from the brutal treatment she received, for besides the cutting off her ears, she sustained a fracture of two ribs.

"WREN'S CHICKENS."

A SURGEON MAJOR sends to the *Madras Mail* the following interesting communication :—

"In reference to the paragraph headed as above which appeared in your issue of 14th instant, may I be permitted to narrate the following short history which, I think, not only points a moral but may contain matter of interest to the Anglo-Indian parents who have clever boys? In considering sending them to the celebrated crammer. It should be borne in mind that whilst the names of Mr. Wren's successful men are widely and proudly published to the world, the names of his more numerous failures remain for ever veiled in oblivion. I have in England two sons of the respective ages of eighteen and twenty. They are both public school exhibitioners, the elder having won the distinction when 18, the younger when 17 years of age. My elder boy was also the champion athlete of his school; and six months after winning the exhibition he went to London, and became one of 'Wren's chickens.' He was considered to be one of the most promising of that gentleman's pupils; and it was expected not only that he would pass, but that his name would come out high on the list. Suddenly, however, in a single day, he broke down altogether, and Mr. Wren immediately ordered him into the country. From that fatal result of over mental pressure he never satisfactorily recovered; in spite of his fine abilities and previous high promise, his career, as far as the Indian Civil Service was concerned, had come to an end. Determined that my second son should never be exposed to like risk, I resolved that he should have nothing to do with crammers or grinders, but that whatever success it might be his good fortune to earn should be the result only of downright honest scholarship, and sound, not superficial, knowledge. Accordingly he went straight from the Bedford Grammar School (where he had received his entire education) to the last Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination —at which more than four hundred candidates appeared! The examination was an exceptional one as being the last under the old system, by which men over 19 years of age could compete. Hence there was a general rush of the 20 year old men, and it was one of these who came out at the head of the list of successful competitors. My boy's name did not, however, appear in the list. He was 19 marks below the 30th man; although in one subject (Greek) he was second of the whole lot of candidates who went up—being 74 marks above the man who heads the list of successful candidates. Subsequently, however he was summoned to the India Office by telegram, and informed that owing to one of the passed men having been found to be disqualified, (he my son) had become 'a successful candidate.' I may perhaps be pardoned the vanity of adding that within a fortnight of having passed the Civil Service Examination, he took the Hastings Exhibition at Queen's College, Oxford, where also he was offered the the distinguished honour of a scholarship. This shows what may be done by a lad of 18, without one particle of cramming or grinding whatever; and I hope, Sir, you will agree with me in considering it worthy of record, it only *pour encourager les autres.*"

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION,—CALCUTTA, JUNE 18.

(Before Markby and Prinsep, J. J.)

THE EMPRESS *VS.* MARY DONELLY.

THIS appeal was called on again to-day, when the Hon'ble Mr. Bell, Legal Remembrancer addressed the Court on behalf of the Crown. He said that the High Court had been asked to interfere in the matter on three grounds—first, that the Magistrate had no right to give evidence; secondly, that under the circumstances the Magistrate could not revive the proceedings; and, thirdly, that the punishment inflicted was excessive. With regard to the first matter he was willing to admit that he did not see the necessity for the Magistrate to have given evidence, as any statement recorded by the Court would have been conclusive proof of its correctness, *Regina vs. Peston*, 10, Bom. L. R. 817; *Hurrish Mookerjee vs. Moore*, 1, App. p. 198. If the Court turned to the evidence of Mr. Pellew, it would see that there was not a single fact stated in it which could not be gathered, or inferred, from the record itself and there was no imputation that the envelope in question, or any other document on the record, had been tampered with.

Markby J. said that it did not seem that any question of law, or fact was involved in the case. Coming into the straight, Fakir challenged for the lead but, weight telling, died away immediately, and Warrior, coming up full of running had the race safe at the distance, and won as he liked by a length, despite the determined riding of Mr. Eagar. Time 1 min.

4TH RACE.—The Lilliput Stakes. For all ponies. A Sweepstakes of Rs. 30 added to Rs. 30 from the Fund P. P. Half M i.

Captain Biscoe's	c h c b	Qui Hye, Owner 1
Mr Cunliffe's	c h c b	Hornet, Mr Eagar 2
Mr Henderson's	b c h	Owner 3

No Race.—Won by Qui Hye, hands down, in 1 min. 5 secs.

N. B.—Hornet was at the post in time and did not require three beatings to convince him that he could not win.

5TH RACE.—The Bunnyderil Vase. A piece of plate presented by distinguished Military and Civil authorities of the value of Rs. 5, with a purse of Rs. 2 for second horses. For all horses *bona fide* the property of Government in the Bombay department and ridden by the myrmidons of the law ½ mile (more or less.)

Mr Moof Onsar's	br c b h	Silvio 1
Mr Hukkum Dah's	gr c b h	Glen Arthur 2
Mr Joe Hukum's	c c h b	Roi Roy 3

Time : Too fast for the Chronometer to register. *The Beacon.*

EXAMINATIONS FOR SURGEON-MAJOR.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

WE publish below an excellent letter replying to an argument urged a few days ago in the *Pioneer*, on behalf of the Medical officers of the Indian Army who object that they should be called upon to pass an examination for promotion to the grade of Surgeon-Major. We endorse all that our correspondent writes in favour of the order for examination not only being upheld, but made to apply to the British medical service also. It is no secret that numbers of doctors in both services are content to take their stand upon the ancient ways, and refuse to be pushed into a path which others believe to be the path of progress. Our correspondent endorses that there are many medical men in the Army who think that they are keeping themselves well enough in line with the discoveries of modern times, by simply taking in the *Lancet* and *perhaps* reading it. It is not very many years ago since we heard an Indian medical officer of rank, happily now retired on pension, boast that he had not read a new medical work during his service in India. He was no fool either, beyond displaying the folly which ever accompanies the bigot and the man wedded to his own theories. While every day is adding fresh discoveries throwing light upon the mysteries of human pain and disease, and leading the thoughtful inquirer to remedies for the benefit of the suffer, it would be a disgrace to our army if no test was required from its medical officers that they were marching with the times, and were not behind their Civilian brethren in their acquaintance with the latest theories and truths of medical science.

SIR,—A paragraph appears in the *Pioneer* of the 13th June, relative to officers of the Indian medical service having to undergo an examination for promotion to the grade of Surgeon-Major. The paragraph ends with these words. "It does seem rather hard that men, for the most part nearly forty years of age, should have to take to the musty text books of their youth, after many years of constant and active practice in their profession." It is difficult to see what the meaning of this sentence is, or wherein the hardship lies. In the first place, they would not be examined in the "musty text books of their youth." Every month, yes every day, new discoveries in medicine and surgery are made, and yet there are many medical men in the seavice who never study, or even glance at the various works published on medical subjects, and who think that in reading the *Lancet* and *perhaps* reading it, keeps them quite au *fait* with the discoveries of modern times.

In India therefore especially, where there are more difficulties in the way of a medical man keeping up with the times in knowledge of his profession, an examination is specially needed, to see that medical men do know something more than the "musty text books" before referred to, and it is a great mistake that the examination has been introduced with the object of making it a test of medical officers of the English service, for whom it is quite as necessary as their brethren of the Indian service.

As regards it being a hardship for officers of forty years of age to go through an examination, you have only to take a look at any of the garrison classes and you will see many men of forty and over literally going back to school. This grievance may, therefore, be classed amongst the many imaginary grievances with which the public have been inundated for some years past with regard to the Medical Department and the Army. MILES.

THE NEW INDIAN MARINE ORGANIZATION.

(Englishman.)

OUR improvised Lord High Admiral, Captain Bythesea has now nearly accomplished his masters' behests, and ere long India will be dowered with a new full-blown department. What its title will be we cannot exactly say. Probably, following the course adopted a few months ago, when the designations Bengal and Bombay Marine were abolished, the new order will be "Government of India's Naval Service." It must be noted that the old-standing and purposely exaggerated difficulty about martial law will be duly provided for, now that the Admiralty has attained its pet desire, and gained a hold over Indian patronage and resources analogous to that worked so long and

of the army to his brother, the Grand Duke. His reasons for coming are probably the anxiety and suspense of the campaign, the desire to be on the ground, so that he can see and hear for himself what is going on and what is being done, instead of receiving measure accounts of it all by means of short telegraphic despatches toSt. Petersburg. As regards the mass of the army, officers and men will be delighted at the presence of the Emperor; they will fight better, with more enthusiasm, and more dash, and in this respect the coming of the Emperor here will do a great deal of good, and perhaps counteract all the harm his presence might otherwise cause.

In the meantime the army is slowly concentrating on the banks of the Danube. The movements of the corps are kept a profound secret, and it would be impossible in the first place to obtain exact information regarding the whereabouts of the different corps and divisions without a regular, extensive system of reconnoitring; and, in the next place, having obtained this information, it would be impossible for a Correspondent to give it to the world except upon the risk of being expelled from the lines and prevented from following the army. But I may say in general terms that the army is well advanced, is rapidly concentrating at the several points where either feints or real attempts to cross the Danube will be made, and that the passage will probably have been made safe within the next ten days. Everything considered, the campaign has, in spite of the unfavourable weather, thus far advanced as rapidly, and perhaps a little more rapidly, than was expected. It may not be without interest to compare the dates of the present campaign with those of 1828, which must to a certain extent be a standard of comparison by which to measure present progress. In 1828 we find that the Russians crossed the Pruth on May 7 and 8, while this year the advanced guard crossed April 23, and the first two corps some three days later, thus gaining a start of about fifteen days on the campaign of 1828, a very considerable gain of time in moderate wars. In that year the advanced guard of Cossacks reached Bucharest May 12, while this year a whole *corps d'armee* arrived in the vicinity of the Roumanian capital May 8, about the same time that in 1828 they were crossing the Pruth; a gain of fully two weeks. Agatu in 1828 Bralloff was not reached until May 11, and this fortress did not surrender until June 18, five weeks later. This year the Russians were already at Bralloff April 25, and as it is no longer in the hands of the Turks, but in those of the Roumanians, the loss of time occupied by the siege was avoided, and the Russians have thus a gain in time of more than a month in the present campaign. As respects the campaign in Asia, we find that the Russians did not succeeded in capturing Bayazid until September 9th, whereas this year that important fortress was seized within a week after the declaration of war. At the same time, the capture of Ardahan in the present war is almost as important as that of Kars in the campaign of 1828, which occurred at a much later date.

It is of course impossible to foretell whether the rest of the campaign will be conducted as rapidly as hitherto. It is very likely there will be unexpected delays in crossing the Danube, owing to the immense amount of rain and the fact that the river is still swollen far beyond its ordinary size for the time of year. The Russians crossed in 1828 on June 8, so that they still have nearly three weeks in which to execute the passage without being later than they were in that campaign. As to the opposition likely to be offered to the passage of the Danube by the Turkish gunboats, there does not seem to be the least probability that they will offer any serious obstacle. It is true that these gunboats, manned by English sailors and English officers, might make the construction of a bridge pretty hot work, but manned by Turks there is not the least likelihood that they will do any harm to anybody, not even the Russians.

RUSSIA IN THE PACIFIC.

On Friday (May 25) there was a large audience at the Royal United Service Institution, where a paper was read by Captain J. C. R. Colomb, R.M.A., on the subject of "Russian Development and our naval and military position in the North Pacific." General Collinson presided, and there were also present General Sir William Codrington, Admiral Sir H. Codrington, General Baillie, General Bowdlitch, General Fordyce, General Sir L. Simmons, General Sir F. Goldsmid, Admiral Sir John Hay, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Captain B. Pim, M.P., Colonel Clive, Colonel Tyers, Colonel Crossman, Major Majendie, Mr. Frederick Young, Mr. Youl, Mr. Strangeways, Captain Bridge, R.N., &c. Captain Colomb described the Russians as advancing towards the North Pacific when Henry VIII. of England was invading France, while Albuquerque was extending Portuguese power on Indian seas, and Spain was pushing her power with military forces beyond the waters of the Western Atlantic. At that time, 1513, the Russians were at the Ural Mountains, and later, in 1587, when the Spaniards were preparing to invade England, the Russians were still advancing eastward, and when the great Armada was vanquished were laying the foundations of Tobolsk. In 1632 they founded Yakutsk, and four years later heard vague reports of the Great Amoor—a region marked on the maps as Amur—with its river falling into the Gulf of Tartary. In 1638 they established their first establishment, Okholsk, on the shores of the Pacific. The story of the contests of the Russians with the Celestial Empire was next narrated. In 1853 a small Russian squadron—two frigates and the small steamer Vostok, built in England—put to sea from Spithead for the Amoor. The commander was destined, by a judicious combination of naval power and military force, with a fixed and fortified base of operations, to protect his own territory and his own fleet against a naval combination of France and England. He was also on his way to accomplish that which for two centuries had been the desire of all the Russians—viz, to bring the Russian seaboard down to a temperate climate, and to open up water communication with the interior. That same year, 1853, a trading port was established at Castries Bay, and as coal had been discovered at Dui, on Sakhalin, just opposite, a force was stationed there for its protection. This year closed with the eyes of Europe fixed on the Danube, and with a Russian man-of-war for the first time wintering in the waters of the much-coveted Amoor. The war broke out, and the combined fleets of England and France crossed the globe to find at Petropaulovski all preparations made to meet the enemy, and the result was disaster to the allies, who returned across the sea, but only to find the place evacuated, though trading stations above had been converted into strong military positions. The lecturer then went on to recount the efforts the Russians had made successfully to secure southern ports, and he described how they had moved from the inhospitable mouths of the Amoor in a southerly direction occupying the whole of the seaboard. Of the capabilities of the country and its mineral possessions he gave a full account, saying that it possessed timber, iron, and coal, and he drew attention to the advance in military and naval power of both the Chinese and Japanese, and he then called attention to "those interests which in war we must defend in the North Pacific." Be it be remembered, he said, that the Power which can rule the North may rule the South Pacific, and he remarked that last year the value of exports and imports of Australia and New Zealand was just double that of the whole United Kingdom during the year Trafalgar was fought. Our interests in China, Japan, and British Columbia were enormous. Their protection, therefore, was a matter demanding very careful consideration in view of these facts:—1, a great military Power has, after centuries of persistent efforts, established itself in the north-west; 2, the coast line, the interior, and the communication with the interior are all capable of developing great maritime strength; 3, the naval and military development are out of proportion to the commercial and industrial progress of that region; 4, both China and Japan are no longer elements which can be entirely ignored; 5, there is an immense Power lying to the east, flanking our imperial lines of communication; 6, it is the only quarter of the globe in which our naval operations have been complete failures. In the second part of the lecture he dealt with the communication of England with our possessions in this region by telegraph, and remarked upon the fact that part of these communications were through other territories. He then dwelt upon the necessity of our having military bases for our naval power in those regions, and pointed to the present condition, as regards the want of military preparations, of Vancouver's Island, Hongkong, and other places. There were signs of a national belief that we must be prepared for a great naval war, and he asked his hearers to turn to the purely military aspects of such a contingency. We cannot carry on a naval war without all our naval bases and coal depots being strongly garrisoned by purely military forces, but our mobilization scheme does not mention even a single naval base, does not provide for the security of a single coal depot. If we were plunged in a naval war to-morrow, and there were not sufficient garrisons forthcoming at once, the action of our fleets would be paralyzed by having to protect their own bases from possible capture. In the discussion there was a general agreement as to the importance of the subject, the speakers including Mr. Kerry Nichols, Captain Man, Mr. Ravenstein (the author of "Russians on the Amoor"), Colonel Crossman, Mr. Strangeways, Captain Gurnon, the Hon. A. Kinnaird Mr. S. Russell, and Captain Bridge, R.N. Some of the speakers were of opinion that the Russians would not content themselves with their present possessions in these waters. Ultimately the discussion was adjourned.

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